

WILDLIFE HABITAT

TEAM NAME: _____

STUDENT NAME: _____

SCORE: _____

POINTS: 100

APPRAISAL OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

(5 points each)

- _____ 1. Extent of border:
- A. Border along 0 to 25%
 - B. Border along 26 to 50%
 - C. Border along 51 to 75%
 - D. Border along 76 to 100%
- _____ 2. Percent of field covered by winter or escape cover (include brushy draws, bushpiles, fallen logs, etc.):
- A. No cover percent
 - B. Less than 10% of field has winter/escape cover
 - C. Field is less than 10 acres in size
- _____ 3. Percent canopy coverage of shrubs and herbaceous vegetation 6 to 18 inches tall. (Refer to 50 X 50 foot enclosure):
- D. Less than 25% coverage
 - E. 26 to 75% coverage
 - F. More than 76% coverage
- _____ 4. Grazing pressure (Refer to 50 X 50 foot enclosure):
- A. Heavy
 - B. Moderate
 - C. Light
- _____ 5. Percent of ground covered or shaded by both native and introduced legumes. (Refer to 50 X 50 foot enclosure)
- G. 5 % or less of the ground covered is legumes
 - H. 6 to 50% of the ground covered by legumes
 - I. 51% or more of the ground covered by legumes
- _____ 6. Plant Composition (Refer to 50 X 50 foot enclosure):
- A. Tall fescue (90% or more)
 - B. Mixed cool-season grass (10% legumes or less)
 - C. Cool-season grass dominant (10 to 25% legumes or other grasses)
 - D. Cool-season grass & legumes (26 to 60% legumes)
 - E. Legumes dominant (75% legumes or more)
 - F. Warm-season grasses dominant (other species 25% or less)

- _____ 7. Distance from center of field to edge of nearest cropfield:
- A. Over 500 feet to cropfield
 - B. 250 to 499 feet to chiseled or disced cropfield
 - C. Less than 249 feet to chiseled or disced cropfield
 - D. 250 to 500 feet to cropfield with no fall tillage or with crop of winter wheat
 - E. Less than 249 feet to cropfield with no fall tillage or with crop of winter wheat
- _____ 8. Field size - the % of field with 250 feet of dense woody cover or ungrazed woodland.
- A. Less than 25%
 - B. 25 to 50%
 - C. 51 to 75%
 - D. 76 to 100%

This completes the evaluation portion - be sure each question is answered. Now complete the following questions by placing the proper letter in the blank preceding each question.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(3 points each)

- _____ 1. The maximum density or the upper limit of survival possible of a species that a particular range or area is capable of supporting during a definite period of the year is referred to as:
- A. Diversity
 - B. Habitat
 - C. Carrying Capacity
- _____ 2. The place where the animal lives; where all its requirements for life are fulfilled is referred to as its:
- A. Diversity
 - B. Habitat
 - C. Carrying Capacity

COMPLETE QUESTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE

- _____ 3. Which plant types are dominant species in a grassland?
A. All plants species C. Grasses, shrubs, and legumes
B. Forbs and grasses D. Woody plants, grasses, forbs, and legumes
- _____ 4. Herbaceous, broadleaf plants with seeds in a single row within the seed pod.
A. Grass D. Sedge
B. Legume E. Annual
C. Forb
- _____ 5. A low growing, woody plant with several permanent stems arising from a common base.
A. Shrub C. Forb
B. Grass D. Herb
- _____ 6. A plant that is capable of removing nitrogen from the air and adding it to the soil by way of its root system is called a:
A. Rush C. Legume
B. Grass D. Sedge
- _____ 7. Usually the most productive grazing practice for both livestock and wildlife is:
A. Heavy C. Rotation
B. Light D. Moderate
- _____ 8. Cool-Season grasses grow best during this time of year:
A. Summer/Fall C. Spring/Summer
B. Spring/Fall D. Summer
- _____ 9. Wildlife prefer grasses which:
A. Grow in very dense stands close to the ground
B. Grow in less dense stands with upright leaves
C. Have berries
- _____ 10. Warm-season grasses should not be grazed closer to the ground than:
A. 8 inches C. 20 inches
B. 2 inches
- _____ 11. In a pasture rotation system, warm-season grasses are used to supplement cool-season grasses during the:
A. Winter C. Summer
B. Spring D. Fall
- _____ 12. The peak quality of warm-season grasses is just after the peak of wildlife hatching in:
A. July D. April
B. September E. November
C. May
- _____ 13. This plant is not a grass:
A. Sand bur C. Green Foxtail
B. Downy chess D. Birdsfoot Trefoil
- _____ 14. A species (animal or plant) that is a part of the original fauna is:
A. Exotic Species C. Native Species
B. Organism D. Predator
- _____ 15. The land area that drains toward a natural surface water system:
A. Water course C. Diversion terrace
B. Watershed
- _____ 16. Heavy grazing or excessive mowing could cause undesirable plants to:
A. Increase C. Completely die out
B. Decrease
- _____ 17. Cool-season grasses do not use soil nutrients as efficiently as native warm-season grasses and require somewhat higher fertility and soil pH.
A. True B. False
- _____ 18. Proper management of a grassland may include:
A. Grazing D. Over-seeding
B. Haying E. Prescribed Fire
C. Fertilizing F. All of these
- _____ 19. This plant is not legume:
A. Vetch C. Black-medick
B. Soybean D. Foxtail
- _____ 20. A plant that completes its life cycle in two years.
A. Perennial C. Biennial
B. Annual D. Seasonal